

Patent Application
Docket No. 34645-00525USPT
Ericsson No. P13989-US2

REMARKS

This Amendment is submitted in reply to the Office Action dated November 3, 2004. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and further examination of the patent application under 37 C.F.R. § 1.111.

Upon entry of the foregoing Amendment, Claims 1-27 are pending in the application. The amendments are believed to introduce no new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested. Based on the above amendment and the following remarks, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all outstanding rejections.

Summary of the Examiner's Objections and Rejections

Claims 1, 2 and 5 were provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claim 1 of copending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/814,407.

Claims 1-5 and 11-15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Carr (US 5,293,379).

Claims 6-10 and 16-22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Carr (US 5,293,379) in view of Le (US 6,300,887).

Summary of Amendment

Applicants have amended Claims 1, 8, 11, 16 and 21-22, and added Claims 23-27 to more particularly define the present invention. Also, Applicants have amended the first paragraph of the specification to replace the Attorney Dockets Nos. with Serial Nos.

Remarks Regarding Double Patenting Rejection

Claims 1, 2 and 5 were provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over Claim 1 of copending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/814,407. Applicants have amended independent Claim 1 so it is substantially different than Claim 1 which is currently recited in copending U.S. Patent Application No. 09/814,434. As such, Applicants respectfully request removal of the obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Remarks regarding § 102 (b) and 103(a) rejections

Applicants respectfully submit that amended independent Claims 1, 11, 16 and 21 are patentable over Carr and/or Le. The claimed invention as recited in amended independent Claims 1, 11, 16 and 21 follows:

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1. A communication entity for facilitating compressed message communication, said communication entity comprising:

a context table containing context information associated with at least one communication message;

a compressor, in communication with said context table, said compressor using said context information to compress at least one transmitted communication message;

a decompressor, in communication with said context table, said decompressor using said context information to decompress at least one received communication message; and

said compressor and said decompressor both share said context table and both update said context table using context information within said at least one transmitted communication message and said at least one received communication message (emphasis on main distinguishing limitation).

11. A method for enabling a communication entity to facilitate compressed message communication, said method comprising the steps of:

maintaining a context table containing context information associated with at least one communication message;

compressing at least one transmitted communication message using said context information;

decompressing at least one received communication message using said context information; and

updating said context table using context information in said at least one transmitted communication message and said at least one received communication message (emphasis on main distinguishing limitation).

16. A method for enabling a communication entity to facilitate compressed message communication, said method comprising the steps of:

compressing a first communication message having first context information to produce a first compressed message;

storing said first context information in a context table;

transmitting said first compressed message over a first communication channel;

receiving a second compressed message over a second communication channel;

decompressing said second compressed message to produce a second communication message having second context information; and

storing said second context information in said context table, wherein said context table is updated by using said first context information and said second context information respectively associated with said first compressed message and said second compressed message (emphasis on main distinguishing limitation).

21. A method for enabling a first communication entity to facilitate multiple compressed message communication sessions with a second communication entity, wherein said first communication entity performs the following steps:

maintaining a first context table containing context information associated with at least one communication message;

compressing and transmitting a first communication message using the first context table;

compressing and transmitting a second communication message using the first context table;

receiving and decompressing a third communication message using the first context table;

receiving and decompressing a fourth communication message using the first context table;

and

updating the first context table using context information in the first, second, third and fourth communication messages (emphasis on main distinguishing limitation).

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The teachings of Le and/or Carr differ significantly from the present invention as recited in independent Claims 1, 11, 16 and 21. The amended independent Claim 1 (for example) recites two limitations where the communication entity has a compressor and a decompressor that both share a context table and both update the shared context table using context information within at least one transmitted communication message and at least one received communication message. These claimed limitations are not taught by Carr and/or Le. Instead, Carr teaches a packet-based data compression method that is used by a data processing system (e.g., LAN BRIDGE A). The data compression method is recited in Claim 1 of Carr as follows:

1. In a data processing system that employs packets, a packet including at least static fields and dynamic fields, said static fields including data which remains constant over plural packets, said dynamic fields including data which may change for each packet, some said packets also including user-data fields, a method for compressing said packets for transmission from one to another portion of the system, the method comprising:
 - a. reformatting each packet by associating its static fields with a first packet region, and its dynamic fields with a second packet region;
 - b. assembling a static table that includes static field data from at least an initial data packet's first packet region and assigning a code value thereto;
 - c. identifying static field data associated with a subsequent packet's first packet region that is common to data in said static table, and selecting a code value assigned to said data that is common in said static table;
 - d. modifying said subsequent packet by replacing said common, static field data with said assigned code value; and
 - e. transmitting said modified subsequent packet.

In particular, Carr discusses a data compression method from the viewpoint of a LAN BRIDGE A and does not discuss a data decompression method from the viewpoint of the LAN BRIDGE A. As such, it follows that Carr does not teach the limitations of the present invention because the claimed communication entity has a compressor and a decompressor that both share a context table and both update the context table using context information within at least one transmitted communication message and at least one received communication message. In other words, Carr does not disclose or teach a communication entity that has a compressor and a decompressor that both share a context table. And, Carr does not disclose or teach a communication entity that has a compressor and a decompressor that both update the context table using context information within the at least one transmitted communication message and the at least one received communication message.

Le does not cure these defects. Le discloses several different methods for "transfer[ring] compression and decompression context information used for compression and decompression of the headers of packets to enable the seamless relocation of compression/decompression functions from a first old network entity (ANI_AD) to a second new network entity (ANI_AD) (see col 3, lines 55-65)". However, Le does not disclose the claimed communication entity that has a compressor and a decompressor that both share a context

table and both update the context table using context information within at least one transmitted communication message and at least one received communication message. Instead, Le appears to disclose several methods in which the decompression context information is kept separate from compression context information. The separation of the decompression context information from compression context information in Le can be readily seen in the following text:

In a first embodiment of the invention, relocation is concurrent with radio handoff. For the downlink traffic, the first network entity queries the mobile decompressor for its decompression context information. The mobile decompressor takes a snapshot of its decompression context information, saves it and sends a representation of the context information to the first network entity. The first network entity derives the in-synchronism compression context information, and transmits it to the second network entity which stores the received context information as the context information of the second network entity; the second network entity uses the stored compression context information to compress a header of at least one packet transmitted to the mobile decompressor and the mobile decompressor uses the previously saved decompression context information to decompress the header of the at least one data packet. For the uplink traffic, the first network entity takes a snapshot of its current compression context information and sends the value thereof or a representation of the context information to the mobile compressor; the mobile compressor derives the in synchronism compression context information from the received information, saves it for subsequent use and returns an acknowledgment to the first network entity. The first network entity transmits the snapshot decompression context information to the second network entity. The mobile compressor compresses at least one header of at least one packet with the saved context information and transmits the compressed at least one header of at least one packet to the second network entity; and the second network entity decompresses the received at least one packet of the at least one header with the stored decompression context information (emphasis added) (see col. 3, line 66 through col. 4, line 30).

This scenario and similar scenarios are mentioned several times within Le. As can be seen, Le does not teach a communication entity that has a compressor and a decompressor that both share a context table as claimed in the present invention. And, Le does not disclose or teach a communication entity that has a compressor and a decompressor that both update the context table using context information within the at least one transmitted communication message and the at least one received communication message as claimed in the present invention. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the aforementioned substantial differences between Carr and/or Le and the amended independent Claim 1 are indicative of the patentability of the present invention. And, because the amended independent Claims 11, 16 and 21 have the same or similar distinguishing limitations as recited in amended Claim 1, the Applicants respectfully submit that independent Claims 11, 16 and 21 are also patentable in view of Carr and/or Le.

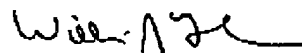
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Conclusion

Applicants respectfully submit that all of the stated grounds of rejections have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of all outstanding rejections and allowance of pending Claims 1-27.

Respectfully submitted,



William J. Tucker
Registration No. 41,356
(903) 489-2198

Ericsson Inc.
Legal-IPR
6300 Legacy Drive, M/S EVW2-C-2
Plano, TX 75024